THE REBELLION.

INTERESTING FROM FORT PICKENS. Arrival of the Transport Vanderbilt-

Condition of the Forts and Garrison-What the Wilson Zouaves Think and Say of Their Quarters-Brugg's Force and Condition-Probable Assault by the Union Troops on Pensacola, &c., &c.

The United States steam transport Vanderbitt, Captain

T. E. Lefevre, left New York June 15, with Colonel Wilson's Sixth regiment, New York Volunteers, and an as-sorted cargo of government stores, consisting of pro-visions and ordnance stores of the heaviest description. This eargo was the intent ever taken out of the port of New York by any vessel excepting the Great Eastern. After proceeding to sea Captain Lefevre found, accord-ing to his instructions from government, that he was des-

gined for Fort Pickens, where he arrived on the morning Pickens and Santa Rosa Island, and inside the blockading Pickers and South Cost and American in the distribution of the Pickers to communicate with Colonel Brown, commanding the Department of Florida. After a brief interview with that gentleman, Captain Lefevre returned on board and gave orders for the manning of all the boats for the immediate disembarkation of the troops to Santa Rosa L-land, which was done in the shortget space of time, without the slightest accident eccurring to any of the troops, all being safely lauded. Then commenced discharging the heavy cargo, which of the boats from the frigate Mississippt.

The arrival of the Vanderbut created the greatest ex-

citoment among the robels, whose movements could be distinctly observed from the decks. The vast size of the the large number of armed and uniformed men on board created the most intense excitement and alarm among the followers of Gen. Bragg. The rebels kept watch night and day from Fort McRea upon the move ents, and a sharp lookout on theirs was kept from the Vanderbilt, with signals ready for the fleet and Fort and night. It was with mournful eyes that the rebeat thousands of shell, the guns, the mortars, the powder and provisions were landed upon the Island of Santa Resa for

tined for Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, left Fort Pickens on the 16th July, and arrived at Fort Jefferson on the 18th, hauled within sixty feet of the wharf, and discharged the remaining pertion of our cargo. The Vanderbilt loft Tortugae on the 20th for New York, and when twenty miles south of Cape Sixteras fell in with a strong portheaster, which continues up to Sandy Hook, where she arrived at eleven o'clock P. M. of the 24th.

Pensacela when the Vanderbilt sailed:—United States frigate Colorado (flagship), United States steam frigate Mississippi, United States steamer Wyandot, United States steamer Water Witch, United States steamer Hunts-

wille, and captured schooner Sam Houston.

The following are the names of the army and navy of ficers who arrived on the Vanderbilt;-Captain B. Ingells and servant, Lieutenant S. T. Balch, Captain Perry, Captain Hartsuff and Captain Morris, of the United States Ar my; Lieutenant Eastman, Mr. Plankett, Mr. Russell, and Mr. Heep, of the United States Navy; Dr. Holden, lady and child; also six man of war sailors from Pensacola and ten of Wilson's Zouaves, who roturn home as invalids; six me chanics and three soldiers from Fort Jefferson.

ON BOARD STRAMSHIP VANDERBURY, July 24, 1861. Aspect of the War in Fiorida—The Position, Condition, and Prospects of the Unionists and Rebels on the Gulf-The Blackading Squadron-Fort Jefferson-Union Sentiment

in Florida—Vellow Fever Reports, &c., &c.
The United States transport steamship Vanderblit, Capt P. E. Lefevre, after landing Col. Wm. Wilson's Sixth regiment New York Volunteers upon Santa Rosa Islands Florida, and almost filling Fort Pickens with gons, shell shot, powder, muskets, clothing and provisions, left that place on the 16th inst. for New York, via Garden Key, Fortugas, and strived here on the 24th inst. At the time of leaving Pennacola, there was but little pros-pect of a hostile encounter between the government and rebel forces for some time to come. The situation of things in that vicinity is somewhat bethargic and purplexng. Gen. Bragg, who has possession of Fort McRea, Fort Arraneas and the Navy Yard, together with several heavy fatteries on the mainland, appears to be lesing energy, lany of his men have been ordered off to Virginia, quite number have deserted, and these who remain (comippians) are by no means enthusiastic in the or the support of which they are exlisted. The fact is they are beginning to suffer for provisions and clothing and can see no very early improvement in this respecin prospective. If a collision were to occur now they would probably fight well; but if it be postpaned much onger they will prove of little service in a pitched battle. Bo far as munitions of war and capable officers are concorned, they are not much inferior to us.

At Fort Pickens everything is in excellent order and unshaken confidence in the effectiveness and statistic of its well regulated resources. Colonel Brown has not been tdie, but has reduced his force to the etrictest discipline, and strengthened, with great good judgment, every weak spot in the fortification hitherto somewhat neglected. It is confidently asserted by those who have been a long while in the army service, that Fort Pickens could stand a year's siege without austaining material damage, and that the munifous and provisions would be equal to two years of hard service. The garrison consists at present of about 700 sturdy lighting men, the majority of whom are practiced affilierists, and all are in the rightly service Wilson's regiment of New York Volunteers, the auxiliary force, is encamped on the Island about one mile from the fort. It is now about 700 strong, and in case of an attack upon the fort would probably be detailed for squad and detachment fighting. The men are wretchedry quartered, but have plenty of good food, and on the day the Vanderbilt left they received each a ger auit of but faunce claiming from the poternal hand of Uncle Cam. Notwithstanding the four-rick missries of the desert home assigned to there, they repear to be happy enough, and have, as yee, experienced but little sukness. The intense heat of Acquest, however, may give the regimental surgoons more work then has so far fallen to their share.

A fine inersitial and a large storehouse, both frame heath while in the army service, that Fort Pickens could stand

that share.

A fine hespital and a large storchouse, both frame buildings, are using erected in Colonel Wisson's camp, and plank roads are now is progress of construction throughout the occupied part of the island. They may make the place partially comfortable by the time they are ready to leave it.

The blockeding fact at Fort Plate.

out the occupied part of the island. They may make the place partially comfortable by the time they are ready to leave it.

The blockading fact at Fort Pickons embraced, on the 16th, the United States vessels Mississippi, Wynniot, Cobrade and Water Wilch. The crew of the Mississippi broamin a rebel schouner, called the Sun Houston, as a prize, on that mousing, making the elevanth small versel captured in these waters since the middle of June.

The Vanderbild reached Tortugas on the 18th of July, with cargo and despatches for Fort Jefferson. Here also solumbinds, ten inch bore, and large quantities of short solumbinds, ten inch bore, and large quantities of short is not yet finished, but its mapilly progressing towards sompletion under the active supervision of Lieuteman L. S. Clair Morton, of the Corps of Engineers. The work was planned by General Rotten, of the Engineer force. It will be completed by next New Year's day, if no unforcement event occurs to prevent. Between now and then \$165,000 will be spent an eg the laborers, of whom Lieuteman Morton would be glad to have many more. These at present employed there are from New York and Brooklyn. The wages range from a dollar and a half per day and exceptent board, so that a work man can save nearly all the money that he carms. Fort Jefferson, now ha very good state of defence, glitough unfluished, is under the military misdletion of Mayer L. G. Arnolt, United States artiflery and two of Wilson's Zonaves viz.—Company B. Captain Dutreane. The Zonaves are to be set to work upon the six columbiats as soon as these monater guns shall have been placed upon the platforms, on the terrepleiner, in the biastices.

News and reached Tortugas that the yellow fever had broken out at Key West inter it was courrelly offereating.

subsequently obtained I learn that the plan of operation ch Pensacola Book Yard and the adjacent batterie should be attacked, and, if possible, captured, was dec ted on, and probably by your receipt of this an attempt ill have been made. Pensacola, from its comparatively defenceless condition, could, undoubteely, in a few hours, be totally destroyed by the combined fire of Fort Pickens, our land batteries and the fleet in the harbor; but the government's desire is, as

far as practicable, to take it by assent, thus preserving the immense amount of valuable property within its reckoned among the first military men now living, will; if fire and totally destroy the town, and evacuate it with him, leaving for us nothing but shattered ruins. That he has been busily occupied for many menths in the con struction of names there exists no question for such ope and the storming party stands the rick of total annihila

tion. On the 25th of June operations were communed. The engineers had previously been sent on shore to clear brought alongside, and the men, with thoir tents and food, sufficient to sustain them till the stores of the ship were landed, were handled together into the boats, and by noon on the following that the decks of the Vanderbilt were comparatively deserted, and Wilson's Zonaves, amount-ing to about eight hundred men, were landed on the most inhospitable island on the face of this earth. For a moment imagine it. It is about twenty-four miles long and about three wide. With the exception of Fort Pickens and its twelve hundred men, no human being or habitation can be seen. As far as the eye can reach nothing is visible but fine white sand, intervegetation. Sufficient timber could not be obtained to reptiles and other about nations, their name is legion. Sattlesnakes, moccasins, copperhends, alligators (the lat ter in a limited quantity, as we are highly encomped), panions by day and night. An officer living in a tent but ow nights ago, discovered a moscasin coiled underweath they tell run that the more essin's bite is inevitably fatal. For harring him. Add to these trifling inconveniences the fact that the waters around are alive with sharks, both young and old, so that it is very dangereus to advance into the water higher than the knee (one of the regular troops was seized while at that depth but a tow weeks ago); the thermometer at one handred and ten degrees in the shade, the wet season about setting in and dremaing us to the skin, without the possibility of a change—for we at present possess but one suit—add to those, I say, the near approach of the yellow and intermittent fevers, fever and ague, cholera in all its hideous forms, and you will be able to entertain some conception of the island we island the condition of ourselves. Mark my works for it, and call me a false prophet if my prediction is not verified, that if we are compelled to remain here till the end of August, more men will be summoned to their last account from the ravages of climate, the salted provisions generally provised, and the exposure to the sun by day, and the heavy dew by night, than by the builet or sabre of the enemy. What in the name of common sense could have induced the administration to contain troops like these to this living terms bothes my comprehension. They cortainly could have selected no place more permicious to the health of the Northern man than the sandhills we now occupy. Our character is well known. We are essentially a fighting regiment. The majority is composed of men brid in the ravity days to privation and toil, accustome to laugh at danger, who vatue their lives as nothing, and would as seen go to a fight as to a freche. They are the representatives of the bone and muscle of New York. What policy, then, could have distinct the necessity of rending these unacclimated troops, whose lives have been supthing but temperate or sober, to the enecesting these unacclimated troops, whose lives have been supthing but temperate or sober, to the energate when they have no power to ropel! Let those high in anthority, and is anthority and limit barrative of c harring him. Add to these triffing inconveniences the

of course, it would be unprofitable to enter into a minute narrative of camp life. The fare, though rule, and of course we can expect nothing different, is cleanly served and there is plenty of it. We stept for several nights on the sand beneath the shadow of our tents, till some ingentious individual, whose inventive nacety cannot be too highly applicated, unformed one evening a wooden floor. His example was speedity followed, and wrapped in blankets and overcosts, with our consequences for a pillow, we pass the night, and should do so confortably were in act for the mosquitoes. But high citiling has, as yet, been done. Up to this time the men have been mostly employed in unlosting the provisions from the bouts as they came ashore, cutting firewood, by either and improving the condition of the camp, mounting guard and other matters essential to our confort and activementee. The neal are pretty well satisfied with their lot, but what they require is action. They contend that according to the promises held out to them at the time of their collisiment and during their sejourn at Stathey how do duty. Mounting sentine in such a locality as this is by no means an agreable corcupation. The chief qualifications of a guard should, of course, consist in great watchfulness, togeths with keen eyesight, principle and determination. We should retinember that on him rests, in a great measure, the safety of the army, and that to be found asleep on his post the punishment is death. General Bragg, the rebel chief, has for some time past diversed himself by sending wardine massives to colonel Brown, demanding an evacuation of the fortune island, or threatening an attack in case of recipian, it is hardly necessary to say that to these a reply in the negative has been returned, until he has become so importants in this war—on paper—that Dolonel Brown has returned as the communications from him post, and or includered. This has made the gailant southerner naturally trate, and he spends a good deal of the time in practising with his cancon at any conspicious object that would inclic a shot, at no great distance from our camp. This has fortunately mether alarroad nor instituting by the second way conspicious object that would inclic a shot, at no great distance from our camp. This has fortunately mether alarroad nor instituting of un. It is sent that he has gone further than this in pagning neidears. Some aver that he has employed spices to vicil our camp and sentrics by night. They approach the schury, and when halded vonderafe no neith, but don't into some near thicket, the guard sanding his build whitzing after them. Now, whether the sour varieties that men and goute are trees. I cannot say though a world authenticated—but some trouble and annotance occurred to us the other eresting, which I will briefly narrates—fine alse was called the sand in high, which evide all the control to us the other creating, which I will briefly narrate—for the sand wated auxieutly for the approach of the emmy for an hour or more, but no enemy coming, we were fine to rule of colock the sand night, which ended in a life many fo

artilloy and two of Wilson's Zonares viz.—Company B. Captain A.T. Whiting, and dompany B. Captain Deformation and the patforms, in the control of the contro

they one and all refused to budge an inch unless the powas forthcoming. They were men not to be trifled wit and forthmately were then fin a region where some derenne is show to honor and justice and legal rights of forced. Down came the Paymaster, squared I accounts with them, and they sailed contented at image, the Paymaster faithfully promising the woold abortly follow, and nettle with the i mainder of the recinquit shill unpaid, which amounts about three-fourths. But we have not as yet be bissed with a sight jot him, and many think we new shall be. Perhaps he is welling till the ent of the nick section, when many of us will be beyond the want of surgar, et till an eaga; ment takes place, where con bunder may full never to rise spain. We have been tad treated in this matter. Every promise made to us be either been broken, or wrong from the State officials. they one and all refused to budge an inch unless the pay was forthcoming. They were men not to be trifled with,

INTERESTING FROM FORT MONROE.

An important military movement from Old Point was onsequence of the sad and unfortunate news from Wash

Our troops are impatient to avenge the disasters at Big Bethel and Bull's run.
It is hoped that Colonel Magrader may be induced to

attack Camp Hamilton or Newport News.

A feeling of glocm and despondency has pervaded the

the result of the war. The gunboat Penguin, stationed at Newport News, yes terday allowed a heavily laden schooner from Norfok to page up the James river. She was prebably loaded with annon destined for Richmond. Only six shots were fired at her. The rebals in the vicinity are allowed to do quite

as they please. make an ascension the day after to-morrow to reconneitr

Captain Dyer, of the Ordnance Department, has arrived A large quantity of arms, clothing and ammunition, destined for the New York State regunents, arrived from

New York this morning.

Two important reconnoiseances are taking place to-day, There was an plarm last night, and it is expected that Col. Max Weber is now in command at Hampton. The

which nearly surround the village, A flog of truce was sent from Newport News to Yorktown to day, with two laties and a gentleman, who wished, mder peculiar circumstances, to return to their homes ia Virginia.

from New York. Some of them will be mounted on the

A number of artillery officers recently from Fortress.

FORTHESS MANDE, July 23, 1861.
Court Martial of Colonel Allen-Reported Markenent of Ar-sillery Corps-Description of Informal Machine Picked up in Hampton Roads—A Schooner from Norfolk Allowed to Run Part our Gusbott-Burning of Direttings in the Neighborhood of Newport News-Arrival of Col. Sheppord

with Rifles for New York Volunteevs—Visit of Governor Morgan Especial—Newport News Affairs, &c. The Court Markal in the case of William H. Allen me_t then lot, but what they require is action. They contract that, according to the promises held out to them at time of their enlistment and during their sejourn at State to Island, their energies should be devoted to the duties of a campaign; that they should meet the foe in the field, race to island, their energies should meet the foe in the field, race to island, their energies should neet the foe in the field, race to island, their energies of a campaign; that they were to be cooped up on a barren island, the most inheritable and the court of the place this morning, created by the last may be upon the cooped up on a barren island, the most inheritable mover from Biblimore, to the affect that our grand army under General McKeel, had met with a signal army under General McKeel, had met with a signal army under General McKeel, had met with a signal army plete defeat, and was routed by the enemy, and flying in great disorder towards Washington. Thepe this is only a faise report, and will be corrected by more favorable news to morning at ten o clock, and a note was received from the first two limits and unable to strend the Court. The Court then adjourned until the o'clock to-morrow morning. There is a great excitement at this place this morning at ten o'clock, and a note was received from vance movement would be made from this point, but I hope that it will prove false, as nothing could be gained by cit. There would be but little judgment displayed in ordering an advance with the forces and means now at the command of General But-ler. There has been an artiflery corps organized here

them, they cannot affect us at this point. There has been a continual howling by some or the public Journals that the forces as this place have been kept here in telement, and should have been pushed on towards Vorktown, and thence to Radancial; but those who have been trying to urgo this advance kave no knowledge of what is necessary to place our trougs in proper shape to march input the case of the advance successful. There are neither mon nor material here now to do it with, what we how want is less cry and more Wool; then we can go aftern and Keep procession of all points that we gain, and not, as in the discreteful affair of Big Bethel, shringe the lives of brave near to nothing.

There was a barrel found floating near the Rip Rips yeareday, and towed above a this place. It was examined this morning and found to be filled with product, which was completely statested with water and perfectly largeless of cork. This rope was connected with a small lever and spiral spring, which was encounted in the same tube screwed into a socket inserted in the barrel. The prince connected with a procession cap, in such a manner that if the lines attached to fast of the orbit of a vessel, as was probably intended, it would cannot be thing to explain some transfer that it was have boome provedess in a very challed. But the whole arrangement was to miscrably central colories are very least in the line a very large in a very clother in the state of the thing to explain some parts and a processing controlled that it may have become provedess in a very large it were transfer that it was the man have become provedess in a very

soft. But, being arrested and subjected to a searching cross-examination, no proof of the act could be attached to him. He was discharged, but no one has any doubts of his guilt. A few of these follows about here, who, while enjoying the protection of the government, extended to them on their taking the oath of allegience, are daily acting as spices for the etemy and extending aid and comfort to them, should be shot or tang. No halfway measures should be adopted. They cannot appreciate our cisturesty, and an example should be made of one or two or them, and the rest, would be a little cautious in their movements, if not cease them entirely.

The body of than H. Withney, who was shot by the rolest yesterday, will be such to his friends in Modelsteck, various. The body was sent down to fortress Morroe toolay, and will leave here this evening for New York via Bassimore.

OPERATIONS OF GENERAL MICLELLAN'S ARMY.

OUR BEVERLY CORRESPONDENCE. The Battle of Rich Mountain-Full and Interesting Parti-

I presume that ero this letter reaches New York you will have received various and diverse accounts of the buttle of Rich Mountain, in which our brave Western troops, under the gulfant McCleifan, achieved so signal a victory over the rebet forces, under Cal. Pegram. As the being based on official sources-I haston to lay before the readers a succinet, graphic and connected account of the operations of Gen. McClellan's column from the time they arrived at Roaring ran creek, in front of the enemy's position, four miles from the rebais' main work, until the inal victory which crowned our arms with glery.

Gen. McClellan's corps d'armee, consisting of the Eighth,

Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth regiments of Indiana volunteers; the Third, Fourth, Ninth and Nineteenth regiments of Obia volunteers; Company I, Fourth regiment United States artiflery, Capt. Mack, serving as infantry; Company G, Fourth regiment United States artillory, Capt. Howe, with a battery of six pieces of cannon; Coldwater (Michigan) Artillery, Capt. Leomis, with a bat tery of six pieces; Cincinnati Cavalry, Capt. Birdsali; Chicago Dragoons, Capt. Barker, and the Surges Rifles, Capt. Steele, of Chicago; Company A, Capt. Hayes, Se-cond Virginia Volunteers; Company E, Capt. Phillips; Third regiment Virginia Volunteers-in all about 8,000 men-arrived at Rearing run crook from Buchanan on the 9th inst. The first incident that occurred, and which prefaced the more extended operations, was the capture of four mounted rebels at Roaring run crossing, who were evidently on the lockout for the approach of the Union troops. When the head of the column of the Union troops eached the crock crossing the main road from Buchana to Rich Mognitula, and thence to Beverly, it was discovered that the bridge crossing the stream had been destroyed by the rebels. The troops being fatigued by their long march from Buchanan, they encamped, under the imme diate direction of General McClellan, and in such order as to be ready for any emergency that might occur during the night.

crossing the Rearing run creek to be rabuilt, and when this was completed a reconnoissance in force in front of the robels' position at Rich Mountain. The party con tenant O. M. Poe, of the Engineers, assisted by Colone. Lander, volunteer ald, and Judge Advocate Key, of General McClotlan's staff. As the party approached the enemy's position detachments of Union skirmishers were deployed into the woods to the right and left of the main road, driving in the enemy's pickets before them, and moving forward until they had a full view of the front of the enemy's main works. As the enemy's pickets retired they fired at the Union troops, and were joined by alternate discharges of graps and emissist from the receil works on the neighboring heights. Notwithstanding the fire of the enomy, the recentorissance was complete and satisfactory, and the party retired in good order, with the loss of one man killed and two wounded of the Nimth Indivan regiment. As the party were about to return they were net

enomy, the recomoissance was complete and antisfactory, and the anty retired in good order, with the loss of one man killed and two wounded of the Ninth Indiana regiment. As the narty were about to return they were met by General McClelban and stad, with the main column of troops, advancing to their support. The united forces then returned, and much to the chagrin of the troops, who supposed they moved forward to attack the enemy's front. From the information derived by the recomoissance and statements of the captured rebel pickets, General McClellan derived positive data of the strength of the works, the location of the salient points, and the numerical strength of the enemy.

On the night of the 10th list, General McClellan, assisted by members of bia-staff, matured his linal plan for an attack on the chemy's position, and in parsonnee thereof early an the morning of the 11th he detailed the brigade under command of General Resonerans, consisting of the Ninh Ohiovand the Tenth and Thirteenth Indiana Volumiers, to deflect from the main road at a point three and a half miles from the ceneny's principal works, and proceed upon inclined ridge to the summit of a range of mountains for a distance of cighumiles, at a point fronting the rear of the enemy's works. General McClellan, sorders met with a hearty response, and the movement was commenced by daylight. The route was through a dense woods, in which was a heavy undergrowth. Working parties were sont forward with axes to clear the roate and incillinate the passage of the advancing column. By three o'clock in the niterinous the work was completed, and the Inion column in sight of the sensely's rear defences. From the time General Rosencrans commenced the ascent of the mountain in despatched couriers at about inforvals, reporting progress to General McClellan sent despatches to General Rosencrans giving him (General R.) the orders and plan to attack the enemy is rear, Through some unlower defences. From the time General Rosencrans giving him (General R.) the order McCleian supposed Gen. Rosencrans ready to attack the enemy in the rear, he ordered seven regiments from the main column at Roaring creek to proceed up the main road leading to the enemy's front. Gen. McCleilan commanded in person. At three o'clock in the afternoon rapid discharges of musketry and artillery were heard by General McCleilan from the direction of where General Rosencrans was supposed to be stationed, indicating that he was engaging the enemy. Suddenly a casaltim of this fring chaued, which subsequently was secretained to have been caused by General Rosencrans ordering his column to retire over the mountain opposite the enemy, and order to form in line of battle for a mail assault on the vehil works. This being done, the Union troops moved over the summit of the mountain towards the centery, and in a few mements both sides were engaged in a bloody condition. He fulled the substitution of the contrast the rights of separates and the relief possible, or which humanity would dictate, to their fallen foes.

Returning to that part of the narrative where General sections with the main column, had balted on the

we forward.

At dawn of the 12th—the fourth day after the arrivalor

effects of the doubtle soldery were left as trophics to the Union troops.

General Garnett, who had been for some time strongly infractable and fortified as Laurie Hill, four-teen raties distant, but no doubt been early apprised of the defeat in Rich Monata in and, knowing that the Union force under General Morris, seconded by the skinful Captain Beahsun, of the United States Engineers, was threatening his frost, and appreciating being norrounded by the occeptual of the main column, under General McCleilan, in his rear, ordered a retrest towards Cheart Monatain Gap, no doubt housing to effect his escape to Eastern Virginia. As soon as them if Morris, as informed of General Garnett's retreat, he ordered his brigate to pursue him, but the order was not given in time, and the consequence was the rebels had quite an advantage over the pursuing foe. Garnett, in his retreat, clouded for a time Morris pursuing column, by deflecting from the main road isading from Laurel Hill to Beverly, by following a new road or trail through the woods, and leading to St. George. When General Morris became informed of the new manocurro of the robels, he amnocitately despatched a detailment of his brigade, under the command of Captain Benham of the United States Engineers, to follow the new direction of the robels at double quick time. This insvenient on the part of the United States, and General Garnett's Ford, where the latter made a bold stand, and General Garnett's Ford, where the latter made a bold stand, and General Garnett's Ford, where the latter made a bold stand, and General Garnett's Ford, where the latter made a bold stand, and General Garnett endowored, but in vini, to rottieve his feetenes, but foll mortally wounded in the vain attempt Captain Benham's command entirely discomilities. It is a set of the colonial committed the robels, expatron many prisoners, killed many of the robels is 20cd forty wagen loads of provisions, camp equipage, and arms and ammention. Meanwhile General McClellan followed up the advantage be had information, he received a communication from the rebet Pogram, asking General Meticlian on what terms he would receive the surrender of himself and men. General Meticlian replied that he would receive him, his officers and men as prisoners, and would treat them with the kindness due to prisoners of war, but that it was not in his power to refleve them from any liabilities hoursed by taking up arms against the funded States. On these terms Persone the his men surrendered.

When it was discovered that a portion of Garnett's command had escaped from Gen. Morris' pursuing column, Gen. Meticlian ordered Gen. Hill's brigade, at Grafton, to cut off the retreat, at a place called the Red House, near Oakland, a station on the Baltimore and Ohio Rairona. The failure of General Hill to comprehend and execute the beautiful plan of his segrence officer, by not using proper expedition, is, no doubt, ore this familiar to the readers of the Huato.

The plan of General McGlellan to entrap the rebels was based upon the profoundest strategical science, but the attention or practical part, was only partially executed by his three Brigadler Generals—Rosencrans, Morris and Hill.

General Rosencrans, after he had carried the enemy's rear residing should have meaned down the medical care the medical description should be not meaned down the medical care in the medical care in the medical down.

General Rosencrans, after he had carried the enemy's

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE

THE MAILS OF THE GLASGOW AND ARABIA.

English Speculation on the War in America.

Operation of the Morrill Tariff on English Commerce to Canada by Portland.

A British Report of the Rebel Armament and Strategy in the South.

Napelcon's Anti-Slavery Programme.

NEWS FROM HAYTI IN PARIS. de. &c., &c.

The steamship Glasgow, which sailed from Liverpool on the 10th, at eleven A. M., and from Queenstown on the 11th inst., arrived here at an early hour yesterday morn-

Her news has been anticipated by the Arabia and specie. The following is the

The following is a list of the consignees of the specie

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.
Bank of Commerce, bar silver.....£10,609
FROM BREMEN. ton vesterday afternoon.

A letter from Rome of June 29, in the Sensonial Braceand, says:—
The Pope is going fast; he is dring in sleep. The physician, Francesco Sani, who was lately sent for, could not
understand his strange malady. The following, among
other symposis, show the utter failsty of the assertions
made by the Trench journals that his Holiness has recevereir—A persistent gate of somnolence; continual pain
in the engastric region; a sort of paralytic trembling all
over the body, but particularly in the hands; cold shaver
ing fits so severe that he is obliged to be wrapped up in
blankets; great depression of apprite, and such a went of
appetite that he can awallow nothing but ices.

A St. Petersburgh letter says:—

blankets; great depression of spirits, and such a want of appetite that he can awallow nothing but ices.

A St. Petersburgh letter says:—

According to the last accounts received from Pekin everything was tranquil in that city on the 12th of May, but the rebeis were rapidly approaching. The death of the Emperor of China was every day expected, and the Chinese authorities had already sent the carriages noces say for the ingeneal funeral to Sching Yang (Mondlen). We read in the Bombay (India) Relegacy and Courier.—

Government are at length fully resolved to develope the cotton growing capabilities of this country. Each local growing equabilities of this country. Each local growing their cutton producing districts and the port of shipment, whether on sea or river, examined and reported on by a competent officer. In the Northwest and central India provinces cotton is, for the most part, a rain crop these lands only which are within reach of canal cultivation being sown as early as April, and the export of the progress, goes on during the cold weather. Bistriat officers have, therefore, been ordered to report upon the state of the roads through the cold or report upon the state of the roads through the cold order producing districts, and to adopt measures for their being kept in good order and equil.

Clerg men, compactions, physicisms, men, in fact, of the highest sectal positions, have unfaciliatingly given up their homes, quitted than families and resigned their prospects in life to accept the doubtful chances of war. I could fair a men to proceed the control of war, I could fair a men to be presented to be read to the same taking leave of their aged parents, busbands of wives, and fathers of children. In journeying through the country the scenes at the railway depots were often of a heartrending description, and made me feel acutely the hearters of civil war, which now bids fair to declinate the pepulation and turn this beauteous land into universal desolution and woo.

The unitary arder and aptitude of the people here are remarkable. There is no fack of volunteers, for they continue to pour in continuously from the various seneding

promulgation of a new lariff by the United States of America. The house was perfectly aware that a very large proportion of British goods were sent from this country to Portland, in the State of Maine, to be forwarded to Canada. These goods in all cases were sent by railway under bond, and up to the present time no difficulty or inconvenience had been feit. But under the provisions, and he understood, of the new tariff, every package was opened at the Costom House, and the contents were committed and prairyed. In the cases of costom and these contents were

rived at a time provious to the date when the tariff came into force. It was also true that a part of the goods imported into Canada passed onlirely through British territory. But, as overycody knew, the passage of the St. Lawrence was closed during several months in the year. Under these circumstances he should be glad to hear whether these facts were such as he had stated, and whether any e-presentations had been made, or measures taken, to occur of the Colonial Office on this subject. He had also caused toquirles to be made at the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade, as to whether any representations had reached those departments from merchants or others on this subject. The result appeared to be that be representatives had been received by government. At the same time his noble friend could not in the so that there must be evils and meaveniness arising out of the presentations in America, which could not possibly be remedied; but he could not bely heping that before long the government of the Britled States would make such alterations as would tond to alleviate or remove these grounds of complaint.

ENGLISH SPECULATION AS TO THE ISSUE OF THE of complaint, ENGLISH SPECULATION AS TO THE ISSUE OF THE

ENGLISH SPECULATION AS TO THE ISSUE OF THE AMERICAN WAR—GENERAL SCOTT "HAMPERED" AND "ANNOYED."

(From the London Times, July 2.]

We are told with emphasis in the Northern papers time the North will not make compromises, that it will fight, that it will take vemesches on the robels, that it will uphold the dignity of the Start and Stripes. This shows at least that some doubts are entering men's minds respecting the course that evenie will take, respecting the course that evenie will take, respecting to course that evenie will take. Resolution does not protest so much. There are, we think, rights of a rising suspicion that in resolving to eccept the Santhern States the North has committed itself to a difficult and hazardous enterprise which will end for a vest expenditure of men and money. But we do not believe that this recting will have any inmediate effect on the wir. The two sections of the late Union are too much instanced against each other to discuss questions of boundary, or public lands, or public cleir, or customs regulations. The battle most be fought out, and the talle to the soli or Northern Virginia settled by the sword before the erroecon combatants will be induced to come to terms. The North Itse to re replacetist the reconquering this disputed territory for it to relinquish them.

We read in the Bombay (India) Dilapsyak and General.
Government are at length fully resolved to develope the cotton growing capabilistics of this country. Each local government is to take measures to have the lines of traffic between their cotton predefined districts and the port of shipment, whether on sea or river, examined and reported and the full of the control of the property of the proper